NEUTRALS—6.

1 Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai	4 Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.
2 ,, T. Kumara Pillai	5 ,, C. P. Tarakan
3 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai	6 ,, C. P. Thomas

The resolution was declared lost.

PRESIDENT: The next resolution also stands in the name of Mr. Raman Menon.

Modification of the Land Colonisation Rules.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to the Government that the rules regarding the Land Colonisation Scheme may be so modified as to make it possible for subjects of this State to get the benefits under the scheme, even without becoming members of joint stock companies, syndicates or co-operative credit societies and to allow registry of lands under the scheme up to a limit of 10 acres to each of the members, in the case of a co-operative credit society as well.

The object of the Land Colonisation Scheme is very laudable. But though the scheme was passed and the rules were published about a year ago, nothing has been done to start it actually. Even when the rules were published, publicists pointed out certain defects in those rules and it is in accordance with those suggestions, that I have brought forward this resolution. As it is, only joint stock companies or syndicates or co-operative credit societies are benefited under the scheme. Private individuals will not be given land under the scheme. Of course, the provisions of the scheme are very beneficial. The *tharavila* has to be paid only in 10 years and the Government have also given concessions as regards taxes. Then again, loans can be advanced to these colonists on the security of the lands. All these are very beneficial. But, in the present circumstances of the country, the ordinary people, especially the poor people, are not likely to be benefited by these rules. This is a consequence of the stage of social evolution reached by the people of this land. Co-operative credit societies, syndicates and joint stock companies are not very popular here amongst the people; and from my knowledge of many of these companies and co-operative societies, I may say that they are not working well, and they are far from doing any appreciable good to the people.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The latter portion of Mr. Raman Menon's resolution runs as follows:—

"to each of the members in the case of a co-operative credit society as well"

Does the member mean that the privilege should be extended to all the subjects of the State or only to the co-operative credit societies?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Under the rules, lands may be given only to co-operative credit societies. Each member is allowed one acre of land. I suggest that it may be raised to ten acres.

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In India, in Travancore especially, joint stock companies and co-operative undertakings are not in a very desirable state. I consider that to be a consequence of the stage of social evolution which we have now reached. We are now in a transition stage. From tribal or communal consciousness, we are going to the individual consciousness where individual rights and liberties are emphsised. We are only passing to that stage. Some individuals have reached a high development in that stage. But the generality of the public have not. It may be said that communal feelings are even now very strong. It seems to me that communal feelings are becoming weakened and the sense of individual right and individual liberty is increasing. Well, in western countries, co-operative societies and co-operative undertakings like joint stock companies are based on the solid rock of the consciousness of individual right and freedom. We have not, at least the generality of the people have not, realised that; and so, co-operative undertakings have not that solid bottom. That is the reason why co-operative undertakings are not flourishing in our country. The Government should recognise that fact and allow the benefit of the scheme to private individuals also.

MR. S. C. H. ROBINSON (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Has the member read the Administration Report of the co-operative credit societies for the last year?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No, I have not.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Then upon what data does he base his assertion that co-operative undertakings in the State are not flourishing?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): From my own experience. I know many co-operative societies in my own neighbourhood. They exist only on paper. That is all.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyattinkara*): Has the member read that part of the Administration Report of the co-operative societies that deals with his own taluk?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have not read the Administration Report, but I know that it is only on paper that many of the societies work. The working of the co-operative credit societies is generally only on paper. So, considering the state of the social evolution in which we are, it seems to me that the Government's attempts to ameliorate the condition of the people should be such as to reach the people. That is why I suggest these modifications in the rules.

The Government's object in setting apart large blocks of lands and asking a number of colonists to settle on the blocks is very laudable. But the people have not come to that stage as yet. One part of the object can be accomplished by the Government simply arranging that the block as a whole will be divided and registered to the applicants only when there are sufficient applicants to occupy the whole block. Sup-

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[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

pose a block is 150 acres in extent, and 5 or 6 people apply for about 10 acres each. Then, the whole block cannot be registered and there will not be sufficient number of people to live together. I admit that the Government can insist that the block will be registered only if 15 people come forward. But they should not insist on syndicate or co-operative business. They must be allowed to come forward and work independently of each other. That is the state of the mind of the people. If the joint stock business is insisted upon, I think it will be more costly. Suppose fifteen of us join and register a company. We have to pay something to the Government for registering the company. Then we will have to appoint a person for looking after the affairs of the company and give him a salary. We know from experience that things are not likely to be very well managed. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should be prepared to give ten acres or less, according to the requirements of the people, provided the whole block or a fair portion of it can be occupied by a number of people at the same time.

Then, the next point is that the members of the co-operative credit societies should also be given the benefit of having ten acres apiece instead of one acre apiece. Under the present rules, only one acre can be given to a member. I suggest that it may be raised to ten acres. With these words, I move the resolution.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Are the ten acres that the member speaks of inclusive of land and water or land alone? (*Laughter.*)

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There is no question of water. It is a question of land.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I second the resolution.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I also beg to second this motion with this qualification. In some places, the ten acres proposed to be allotted to any member of the public may probably contain watery surface also. For example, in my own taluk, it is rather difficult to find ten acres of continuous land without water intercepting the block of ten acres. With this qualification, I beg to support my friend.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is there any land available for colonisation in the Ambalapuzha taluk?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Yes, in Porakkad. The prior Land Revenue Commissioner said that he was going to parcel out the Porakkad Kari into a number of small blocks by bringing into existence a net-work of canals. But it is still maintaining the *status quo ante*. Without any interference from the Land Revenue Commissioner, such lands may be parcelled out to the people who are prepared to have them registered.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻ മേനവന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തരിശു ഭൂമികം ലാന്റ് കോളനിസേഷൻ റൂൾസ് അനുസരിച്ചു സംഘടിത

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മായ സംഘത്തിനോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സിൻഡിക്കേററിനോ, കോവാപ്പറേ ററിവു സംഘത്തിനോ മാത്രമല്ല, ഒരു മാതിരി സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ചേരാതി രിക്കുന്ന മറു ജനങ്ങൾക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്കീം ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ വ്യക്തിക്കും പ്രത്യേകം കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌ കര്യവും, ഉത്സാഹവും കുറച്ചു കളയുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. മൈസൂർ മുതലായ ചിലരാജ്യത്തേക്കു ലാൻറുകോളനിസേഷൻ സ്കീം വളരെ സൌകര്യമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിനു് ഇതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ പററിയവയല്ല. വളരെ ആളുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചു കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ ഒരുങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു ക്രമത്തിൽ സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കയും, തനിച്ചു കൃഷി ചെയ്യാൻ പുറപ്പെടുന്നവർക്കു് അങ്ങിനെ സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കാതിരി ക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഒട്ടും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. യോജിച്ചുള്ള പ്രവർത്തികൾ അഭിപ്രായഭിന്നതകൊണ്ടു പരാജിതങ്ങളായി തീർന്നേയ്ക്കാം. അതിനാൽ ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും പ്രത്യേകം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും സൌകര്യവും കൊടുക്കുന്ന താണു് അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുതകുന്നമാർഗ്ഗം. അവിഭക്തകുടുംബസംപ്രദായം ഭേദ പ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ജനിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിനെമാററി കൊടുത്തു. ഒരാൾക്കു് ഒരുതൊഴിൽ ഒരുവിധത്തിൽ ചെയ്യു ണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മറ്റൊരാൾക്കു് അതുവേറെ വിധത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതായിരിക്കും ഇഷ്ടം. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വിഷമതകൾ കൊണ്ടാണു് വിഭജനം വേണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതു്. അതു് ഒരു നിയമത്താൽ സാധിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്തു. പിന്നെ പല കമ്പനികളും പരാജയ ത്തിൽ കലാശിക്കയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നഷ്ടം വരുത്തിവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തി ട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ ആളുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചു കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ പുറപ്പെട്ടാൽ മാത്രമേ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്ക യുള്ളു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒന്നാണു്. ലാൻറു കോളനിസേഷൻ സ്കീമിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ ഉത്സാഹമില്ല. സി ൻഡിക്കേറുകളും ഇവിടെയില്ല. പിന്നെ ചിലകോവാപ്പറേറിവ് സംഘങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അവകൾ തന്നെ മിക്കവാറും കടലാസ്സിൽ മാത്രം ജീവിക്കുന്നവയാണു് എന്നു വേണം പറയാൻ. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഫ ൦ ഏക്കർ വീതം ഒരോ സംഘാംഗങ്ങൾക്കും കൊടുക്കയെന്നുവച്ചാൽ ഫ ൦ ൦ അംഗങ്ങളുള്ള ഒരു പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘത്തിനു ഫ, ൦ ൦ ൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥ ലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. ഒരു മാതിരിസംഘങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവർത്തിപദ്ധതി യിൽ വിശ്വാസമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ, അതുകളുടെ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ ശരി യായ വിജയം ഉണ്ടാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ, ഒരു സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ചേരാതെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞു നില്ക്കുന്നയാളുകൾക്കു ഭൂമികിട്ടാതെവരും. സാധുക്കളിൽ ഒരോ

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[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

രുത്തക്കും ഏഴൊ എട്ടൊ ഏക്കർ ഭൂമികിട്ടിയാൽ മരച്ചീനിയൊ മറെറാ കൃഷിചെയ്ത് ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കാമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ത്തടയുകയാണുചെയ്യുന്നത്. ലാൻറ് കോളനിസേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളിൽ സാധുക്കളായ അനേകം ആളുകൾ ദേഹണ്ഡിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലംക്രടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. അവയെ ദേഹണ്ഡക്കാരനുതന്നെ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ട്. അതു വിശ്വസിച്ചു മാവ്, പ്ലാവ് മുതലായതു കൃഷിചെയ്തു ദേഹണ്ഡിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പല ഭൂമികളും കുന്നത്തുനാട്, മുവാറ്റുപുഴ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ദേഹണ്ഡക്കാക്ക് പതിച്ചുകിട്ടാതെ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അവയെ ദേഹണ്ഡിച്ചവക്കുതന്നെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. ഭൂമിഇല്ലാത്ത അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാക്ക് തറവിലക്രടാതെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കരം തീരുവ ഇല്ലാതെയും ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാതെയും ഉള്ള എല്ലാ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവക്കും ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമായ രീതിയിൽ നാലൊ അഞ്ചൊ ഏക്കർ മിനിമം തറവിലയ്ക്ക് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. ബാക്കിയുള്ള സ്ഥലമെല്ലാം ലേലം ചെയ്യണം. പണം ഉള്ളവർ വാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ. ദരിദ്രന്മാക്ക് ഈമാതിരി സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. മറു ഭൂമികൾ ലേലം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു കൃഷിക്കുള്ള സൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു ഭണ്ഡാരം പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ജനക്ഷേമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായം ഈ രാജ്യസ്ഥിതിക്കു പററിയതല്ല. മൈസൂർ മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ കൂട്ടമായിട്ടെ മലകളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പോകയുള്ളൂ. ഇവിടെ അങ്ങിനെയല്ല. ഇവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത ഭൂമികൾ എല്ലാം തനിയെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുകതന്നെയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. റിസർവ്വിൽനിന്നും ഭൂമി ഒഴിച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള സ്വരം ജനങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു തുടങ്ങീട്ടു കാലം കുറേയായി. ദരിദ്രന്മാക്ക് ഈമാതിരി സൌജന്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടത് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ക്ഷേമത്തിന്ന് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഓരോ ആളുകളുടേയും ഓരോ കുടുംബത്തിൻേറയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഈ സ്കീം വിഘാതമായിട്ടു തീരും. ഈ സ്കീംകൊണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. കോളനിസേഷൻ സ്കീംകൊണ്ടു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു പാഴുചിലവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഉപദ്രവവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽതന്നെയും കുറെ കഴിയുമ്പോൾ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസംനിമിത്തം വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളും കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി

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ക്ക വിഘാതമായിട്ട് തീരുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനാൽ ഈ സമ്പ്രദായം നിത്തി അധഃകൃതക്ക് സൌജന്യമായും, കരംതീരുവ ഇല്ലാത്തവക്ക് ഒരു ക്ലിപ്ത തുക—അഞ്ചു ഏക്കറിൽ കുറയാതെ മിനിമം തറവിലയുള്ളം ബാക്കി ഉള്ളതു ലേലംചെയ്യും, പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ചേരുന്നവരോടുള്ള പ്രത്യേകാനുകൂല്യംവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനു പ്രതിബന്ധം ഉണ്ടാക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബഹുമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at a quarter to three.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1·53 P. M. and reassembled at 2·45 P. M. with the Deputy President in the chair.

MR. S. C. H. ROBINSON (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the Land Colonisation Rules were passed only on the 13th November 1924. As the preamble of the Rules will show, the idea of the Government in passing the Rules is to meet in some measure the problem of unemployment by settling families on agricultural land to pursue and develop agriculture on advanced lines, to bring into existence a class of holdings which would serve as models to agriculturists in general, and also to promote the pursuit of industries subsidiary to agriculture. I need hardly say that the formation of syndicates or co-operative societies implies at the first stage some harmonious relationship among its members, either on account of the vested common interests with which they are bound, or on account of the fact that they belong to the same place and have some common object in view. It is such association that the Government propose to settle on areas selected for registry. The proposal of Mr. Raman Menon would mean that instead of such an association, we will have a collection of men divided in interests and having nothing in common excepting their individual interests. If such be the case, I doubt the necessity of having any Rules at all of the kind referred to, and that individual registries under the Puduval Rules would suffice.

In regard to the registry of 10 acres each in the names of the members of co-operative societies, I doubt whether such a concession is necessary at present. The co-operative societies are, so far as I know, small institutions, each consisting of several members; and I doubt whether such an institution will be able to undertake cultivation of big areas on any proper scale. I think that generally the subscriptions of these societies range from four annas to one rupee per mensem, and so far as we now have information, the societies in Travancore have only a limited capital. Mr. Raman Menon has not perused the administration reports on the working of the co-operative societies. On a comparison, I find that in 1100, there were 1,002 co-operative societies in Travancore comprising 74,000 members which averages 74 members

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[Mr. S. C. H. Robinson.]

per society. Of the abovesaid members, 35,000 are agriculturists. At present, we give 10 acres to each society. If the proposal of Mr. Raman Menon is given effect to, each member would require 10 acres. Then again, the paid-up capital, according to the Administration Report, of all the societies is only Rs. 7,00,000 and odd. It works up to Rs. 70 per society. I do not think it will be possible for the societies with small capitals to work big areas like 500 acres and so on. According to Rule 5 of the Land Colonisation Rules, "the minimum number of members per society is 20 for co-operative societies and in the case of syndicates it is 15." So, if Mr. Raman Menon's proposal is carried out and each one of these twenty members is to be given 10 acres of land, there should be 200 acres at the very least for one co-operative society.

Under the present rule, a co-operative society consisting of 50 members will get 50 acres. Taking into consideration the limited means which such a society can ordinarily command, I do not think that it will be able to undertake the cultivation of a bigger area on the conditions laid down in the Land Colonisation Rules. Rule 17 enjoins that within the first four years from the date on which the grant is made, the grantee should bring under cultivation 50 per cent. of the area of the block remaining after deducting the portion set apart for pasture for cattle, and for sites for buildings; and a further proportionate area should be brought under cultivation every year during the succeeding four years, so that, by the end of the 8th year, the entire block should be under cultivation. A violation of this condition entails the cancellation of the grant under paragraph 23 of the Rules. I would request the House to consider whether a co-operative society will have adequate funds which will enable it to satisfy Mr. Raman Menon's proposals. I may state in this connection that, even if it be found expedient to grant such societies lands at the rate of 10 acres per member, it will not be possible to find convenient blocks of lands in every taluk. We have not got the necessary land to be given on such a large scale to syndicates and co-operative societies.

On a reference received from the Government in respect of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the co-operative societies at Tiruvalla, I have asked the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, to report whether, as in the case of syndicates, lands to the extent of 10 acres may be granted also to co-operative societies under the Land Colonisation Rules. Reports received so far show that, until the present rules have been given a fair trial, it will not be a right step to put the syndicate and the co-operative societies on the same footing as there will be marked difference between a co-operative society and a syndicate in the matter of their constitution, working and finances. The reports also indicate that there will be no convenient blocks available for registry to any large extent. The question is however being considered in all its aspects, and I should request the House to give the Government some time to look into the matter minutely.

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The necessary committees required to be constituted under paragraph 6 of the Land Colonisation Rules have already been appointed by the Government, and they have been requested to select the list of blocks fit for cultivation by co-operative societies as well as by the syndicates. I think we may await the reports of these committees before attempting at revising the existing rules. We may also, I think, give a fair trial to the existing rules before either the syndicates or the co-operative societies are induced to venture on any big schemes which may be beyond their means to undertake. I would therefore request the member not to press the motion.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, as was observed by Mr. Robinson, the Land Colonisation Scheme initiated by the Government is rested upon a principle which is not the same as is applicable to the assignment of lands under the Puduval Rules. In the case of applications for registry by individual members for particular lands, the Government have already laid down a set of rules relating to the assignment thereof; and, as in the working of the Puduval Rules, there are difficulties to solve, a committee has been appointed recently to revise the Puduval Rules. So, it is not correct to argue that the Land Colonisation Scheme stands in the way of the registry being made in favour of individuals. The principle of the Puduval Rules is that in respect of certain allotted areas, not necessarily in the possession of individuals, registry may be allowed. But under the Land Colonisation Scheme certain unassessed waste lands are allocated for being occupied by families so that they may settle themselves down there. The Government thereby seek to minimise unemployment as well as to promote and encourage agriculture and industrial pursuits. It need hardly be said that, for the successful working of such a scheme, a corporate body is absolutely essential. Therefore, co-operative societies and syndicates alone are said to be competent to apply for and obtain such areas. It is subversive of the very principle on which the scheme has been initiated if individuals as such should also be given the benefit of these rules. So far as they are concerned, their interests do not come in conflict with the lands taken up and registered in favour of these syndicates and co-operative societies. It may be noted also that speculative transactions will be absolutely impossible in the case of such syndicates and co-operative societies. Under the rules relating to the Land Colonisation Scheme, it is provided that for twenty years these lands cannot be alienated in any manner by the syndicate concerned without the previous sanction of the Government. It is also provided in the rules that these societies should compulsorily improve the lands, at least fifty per cent. of them, within four years and another percentage within the succeeding years. These conditions relating to lands registered under the Land Colonisation Scheme entirely differ from those relating to individual registries. The scheme that has been initiated is a wholesome scheme. But we find that nothing has yet been practically done in that direction. The Government have appointed Land Colonisation Committees so that they might set apart blocks of land for being

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[Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

utilised for these purposes. The Committees consist mostly of non-officials; but perhaps owing to the defect in the constitution of the committees, whereby the Division Peishkars, if I am not mistaken, are to take a leading part in the transaction relating to the committees, they have not done anything so far. It is very desirable that the Government should devise some measure whereby the committees' work could be expedited so that we might have the scheme put to practical shape very soon. Further, any reconsideration of the rules relating to the Land Colonisation Scheme need not be taken up until the scheme itself has been given a fair trial. Nothing has been done in that direction. After the committee's report, and after the areas are allocated and the rules are put in working order, it may be time for us to come to the Council and agitate for any modification of these rules. Till then, the rules may be as they are. There is another matter which I wish to point out in this connection. I do not know why the members of co-operative societies alone should stand on a different footing from the members of syndicates. The members of syndicates are allowed 10 acres each while it is hardly understandable why the members of co-operative societies are given only one acre each. At any rate, Mr. Raman Menon's resolution relating to the co-operative societies is acceptable to me. But as Mr. Robinson put it—

C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Did the member hear the explanation of Mr. Robinson in the matter?

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I am coming to that. As Mr. Robinson put it, he drew a distinction between members of co-operative societies and members of syndicates. I may at once tell him that I do not share the view of the Dewan Peishkars or the Land Revenue authorities in regard to that distinction. There is absolutely no necessity for a distinction being drawn to the effect that co-operative societies and syndicates stand on a different footing in this respect. But in view of the fact that the lands available may not be sufficient for being allocated in this manner, namely 10 acres to every member, it may be desirable to use discretion and so no hard and fast rule may be laid down in the matter. Each has to be dealt with on its own merits. I would, therefore, say that the resolution of Mr. Raman Menon, is hardly consistent with the policy enunciated by the Government and is entirely opposed to the very principle underlying the scheme. I am sorry therefore that I cannot accept the resolution in its entirety and in its present form.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമൻമേനവ ന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ ആദ്യഭാഗത്തോട് പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു എങ്കി ലും രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഭാഗത്തോടുകൂടി എനിക്കുയോജിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് സൊസൈറിയിൽ ഫ 0 0 അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അ ന്നുപേക്ഷം ഫ 0 ഏക്കർവീതം ആയിരം ഏക്കർ പതിച്ചു കൊ ടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശമാണ് ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻകൊണ്ട് അർത്ഥമാകുന്നതു

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MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാമെന്നേയുള്ളൂ.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അങ്ങിനെപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ മാത്രം സ്ഥലം ഇവിടെയുണ്ടോ എന്നു് എനിക്കു് സംശയമാണു്. അതിനാൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഭാഗത്തോടു് എനിക്കു യോജിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, as I explained when I moved the resolution, my chief object is that individuals also should be allowed the benefit under the scheme. It was urged by Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai that the Land Colonisation Scheme does not stand in the way of registry of lands in the names of individuals.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I ask the member if he has any idea as to the amount of land available for registry to private individuals, not to syndicates?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Oh, yes. Of course, the other lands available for registry in the names of private individuals may be a large quantity. But the particular advantages and concessions under the scheme are not open to private registry. The point of my resolution is that these concessions may as far as possible be extended to deserving private individuals also. Joint cultivation, joint stock companies, etc., should not be insisted upon. As I explained, the Government may in cases where the lands are situated in out-of-the-way places and where the individuals may not be willing to go and settle, ask them to go in batches of 10, 15 or 20. So far, I agree with the Government. But my point is that the concessions under the scheme should also be open to individuals. I am not very particular that joint stock companies or co-operative credit societies should in all cases be allowed to have ten acres for each member. That may not be possible. My resolution only says that the lands may be given to a *limit* of ten acres. Many co-operative societies may not apply after all. As I said, many co-operative societies are not in a position to work the scheme. Anyhow, I have no objection to give up that part of the resolution. My main point is that the concessions should also be given to deserving individuals.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Have you got anything to say in reply Mr. Robinson?

MR. S. C. H. ROBINSON (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I do not think I have anything to add by way of reply. Mr. Raman Menon withdraws one part of his resolution, namely, that ten acres may be given to each of the members of co-operative credit societies; but he wants that the Land Colonisation Rules should apply to individuals and not to societies alone. I think he has missed the whole aim and purpose for which the rules were framed. He also says that the lands that may be given under the rules may be given to certain persons as a special case. I am afraid that it will lead to undesirable practices. Further, if private people want to go in for land, they have already got the Puduval Rules which cover every thing. They even cover cases where members of the depressed classes

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get land free of *taravila*. I do not think therefore the rules require any modification. As I said, the rules are going to be considered after giving them a trial.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the necessity for the restriction in giving these ten acres to co-operative societies alone?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He has explained that in his first speech.

MR. S. C. H. ROBINSON (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I explained that it is rather impossible to give more than ten acres to all these societies. There may be 500 societies, and, if each society is to get 10 acres, I do not think we can give lands to anybody else.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): That is not my question. My question is what is the necessity to restrict it to members of the societies alone.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He has already answered that. That is the object of the scheme.

Do you press your resolution, Mr. Raman Menon?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I press the first part of the resolution, and withdraw the second.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I request that the resolution be split into two parts and put to the vote.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Raman Menon withdraws the following portion of the resolution:—

"and to allow registry of lands under the scheme up to a limit of 10 acres to each of the members, in the case of a co-operative credit society as well".

Does the House permit him to withdraw this portion of the resolution?

The portion of the resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The portion that remains runs as follows:—

"*This Council recommends to the Government that the rules regarding the Land Colonisation Scheme may be so modified as to make it possible for subjects of the State to get the benefits under the scheme even without becoming members of joint-stock companies, syndicates or co-operative credit societies*".

I shall put this to the vote of the House.

The resolution was put to the vote of the House and lost, 9 voting *for* the resolution and 23 *against* it.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I demand a poll.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think a poll is necessary in this case.

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MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I also demand a poll.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I also demand a poll.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: When a particular section is in a hopeless minority, the demanding of a poll will be a breach of privilege.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I withdraw my demand for a poll.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I demand a poll.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Those who are for the resolution please stand up.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Is it obligatory upon persons who oppose the idea of the poll to stand up ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Those who are for the resolution may stand up.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

AYES—10.

1 Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed
2 „ A. J. John
3 „ K. I. Joseph
4 „ C. Kerala Varma Koiltampuran
5 „ X. G. Lopez
6 Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman
7 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
8 „ G. Raman Menon
9 „ C. P. Tarakan
10 „ K. K. Thomas

NOES—26.

1 Mr. I. C. Chacko
2 „ J. B. Cook
3 „ Paul Daniel
4 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
5 „ K. George
6 „ R. K. Krishna Pillai
7 „ R. Krishnaswami Aiyar
8 „ T. Kumara Pillai
9 Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
10 Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
11 „ K. V. Natesa Aiyar
12 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
13 „ M. N. Pillai
14 „ R. Padmanabhan
15 „ G. Parameswaran Pillai
16 Mr. Changanacherry K. Parameswaran Pillai
17 „ Kayyalam Paramesvaran Pillai
18 Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose
19 Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
20 Rao Bahadur K. V. Rengaswami Aiyangar
21 Mr. S. C. H. Robinson
22 „ K. Sivarama Panikkar
23 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
24 „ V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar
25 „ C. N. Tuppan Namputiri
26 „ A. J. Van Ross

The resolution was declared lost.

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